TUIS EVENING-A DANGEROUS GAME. Mr. J. W. Wallack. THIS EVENING-ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP-CINDERELLA. - The Wortell Sisters.

THIS EVENING - GERMAN OPERA - MEBRY WIVES OF WINDSOR THIS EVENING-THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN-Mr. G. H.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—CHRISTIAN MARTYES—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CUETOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE DYKES OF FRANCE, OR THE INUNDATION—MICK OF THE WOODS. Mr. W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING — ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS—
FRAINED PONIES, Etc. New-York Circus Troupe.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING — CINDER-LEON — MADAGASCAR BALLET
FROUPE—THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS. THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. Protein

THIS EVENING -BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty-third-st.

THIS EVENING GRIPPIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. New Cite, Music, Stuging, Dancing, etc.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

DAY AND EVENING-Ross Bonheur's "Horse Fair," &c., at H. W. DERBY'S ART BOOMS, No. 845 Broadway. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—TENTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT. MusParepa, Mr. Hills, Mr. Ross, Mr. Colby, Mr. Theodore Thomas's Orchestra.

THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA. LA TRAVIATA.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
THIS AFTERNOON—SEVERING & PEASE'S FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT. Miss Sterling, Mr. Geo. Colby.

Business Notices.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SULVESSMITHS of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electron-Teaten Guous, comprising full Dixxen and Teat Bravions and Taule Wans of ever description of a very superior guality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon t Wann of every description of a very superior of elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon ame solver of such thickness that they possess all a silver in utility, and from beauty of design and stringuishable from it.

e undistinguishable from it.
Saunfacturing Company refer with confidence to the high
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that have been for more prairs engaged, and they now
that they will fully suctain that reputation by the proreaction Warms of such quality and extreme deraure entire astisfaction to the purchaser. All articles

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And all such are fully gustanteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively unitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible finalers throughout the country. CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

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Upnam's Punsu Mear Core.
Prepared seconding to the formula of Prof. Thouseau of Paris.

The new plan of fresting Palmoniary Discours with Private Agents is creating a profession to barone. Its beneficial results have been breaked through the press in both Semispheres. The Private Maay Larartstay was first tried in Russia by Dr. Weisse. The results were to less graffing than surprising. Consumptive cases in his hands, which and previously include the new treatment. But it is to Prof. Thousand of Paris that the world is chiefly included for making known of the affleted the great fastures of the Private Maay Carn. It is positively asserted "that in no less than 2,000 cases in a buch it has been tried, it proved sueseful in analy all."

ceasind in mean's all.

The Parent Maar Curne is more test offered to the American public as a Fuorentrant Engager. It is plut up in the form of a Nyune, each bottle containing the mutitious monorthes of ONE AND A MAJE POUNDS OF HAW MEAT. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle of the medicine will convince the most skeptlend of its virtues as the great health. PHAN'S FRESH MEAT CURE within the reach of all

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park-row, and all Druggists. It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty eight hours-the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jann's Expecto RAST. Sold by at! Droggists.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE,-MRS. WINSLOW SQUERGES STRUCT IS AN excellent article for all discuses of children. It Telieves the child from pain, regulates the atomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the rocess of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping the boursts. He sees and call for "Mus. Winstow's Scottling STRUP," having the fite simils of "Cuntis & Pennins" on the outside wrapper. All others are have imitations.

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is a matel of simplicity and power, it performs its work to perfection, and is not confirmally breaking down. After ordering a machine, one of the best brick makers in this State said: "Not. I can run your machine for yours, killoud largest on about its now, it may be repeired. It's the best machine out." Soft-feeting generated to every purchaser.

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Carles Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST

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THE SAFEST AND BEST BOILDERS THE WORLD.
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J. E. Hyder, Agent, No. 119 Breadway, or to
HARRISON BOILING WORLS, Philadelphile, Pa. Zeno Burnham again Charged With Swispland.-Zeno Bornham, lately released from the State Prison of ing Sing by Gov. Fenton, was on Saturday arrested bergt. Burden and Officer Palmer of the Jefferson Mg et Police Court on a canyge of swinding. Mr. Simo cerl of No. 757 Broadway was the complainant. H. harges that, at No. 44 West Sixteenth-st., between Fifth kerl of No. 757 Broadway was the complainant. He charges that, at No. 44 West Sixteenth-at, between Fifth and Sixth-aves, it was advertised that some excellent household furniture would be sold; that on Friday last he went there, and saw Zeno Eurainan acting as auctioneer; that a plane was put up for anction, starting at \$500, but as there was no bidding for it at that price it was put up at \$250, which was knocked down to him at \$250; that Burnham bought a plane stool for \$8.50, and that he bought if from Burnham for sy, and that he paid a deposit of \$30 on the piano and of \$5 on the stool. The affidayit further states that complainant observed that though the others who had made purchases at the sale were asked for no deposits, they did not make any, Euraham pressed him to pay up the balance due on the sale, saying that the carpets were about to be immediately taken up and the property removed; and that, though he called at the place in the afterneon of the sale and in the following morning, the carpets were not removed, nor the practif taken away. From all of which facts he concludes that the sale was fraudulent and deceiful; that Burnham had no license to sell property at auction, and that the whole affair was a mock auction, gotten up by Burnham to swindle the public.

Yesterday morning the accused was brought before

and that the whole almir was a mock anction, gotten up by Burnhan to swindle the public.

Yesterday morning the secused was brought before Justice Dodge, after being in the jail attached to the Court during the night. He was required by the Justice to give ball in \$1,000 to appear for examination on Tues-day next. Augustus Hyland of No. 723 Greene-at. became his acrosty.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DATLY TERBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum. Advertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line. SEMI-WERKLY TBIBUNE, 25 cents per line. WEBKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line. Terms, cash in advance. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS ations. Whatever I

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address. of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for all business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Turn-UNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WERKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.

To A letter from our special correspondent in Peru, the Legislative Ferry Investigation, an abstract of the Reports of the Street Department, an article on Nebraska, Civil Court Reports, and City News will be found on the second page. The Commercial News and the Markets are on the thera page. Major-Gen. Warren's report, of surveys of the Upper Mississippi appears on the sevveys of the enth page.

The House, we understand, will take up the Tariff bill early this week; and we beg the friends of Protection to Home Industry not to let it be pushed aside until the differences between the Senate and House shall have been adjusted and the bill finally passed. The Session is already in its last quarter; the daily bread of many thousands of our countrymen and women depends on the passage of that bill. Furnace-fires gone or going out, millwheels already or soon to be stopped, implore the electric impulse which the passage of that bill will give. Do not, then, higgle too tenaciously about details, but let these be settled by fair and fall votes, and then put the bill through. We shall owe Europe One Hundred Millions less next January, and One Billion less ten years hence, if that bill becomes a law. Strengthen the arms that strike for National prosperity and true independence!

The Nebraska bill was on Saturday, in the House, passed over the President's veto, having previously passed the Senate. Nebraska is now virtually admitted to the family of the Union. It must comply with certain conditions precedent to admission, and touching impartial suffrage, but in these it will undoubtedly acquiesce. The nation may, therefore, rejoice better that Congress should fail in an effort in the acquisition of the new State, whose history we give elsewhere.

The testimony against the ferries is cumulative, and if the ferry companies can carry one half of it with a good conscience, they will probably do better than they generally do with passengers. About a score of witnesses were heard at Saturday's sitting of the Committee, and the evidence thus far is as strongly against the ferries as was the late ice-blockade.

The Kentucky Legislature in 1861 and 1863 demanded a National Convention to revise the Constitution, and will probably renew the demand this session. Mr. Harrison, who presented resolutions to this effect last week, urged them upon the ground that this was the only way to reconstruct the Rebel day and night, Sundays included, and count-States. The power of Congress to decide the question is denied. The Kentucky Demoerats believe that the Southern State Governments are "just what they have been for "ninety years." This is certainly a bad reason for maintaining them.

reconsider the Bankrupt bill, by a vote of 22 to 14, a majority that would appear sufficient to insure the passage of the bill it it is pressed to a vote. But Mr. Wilson, who is opposed to the measure in its present shape, caused it to be postponed. The friends of the bill in the Senate should insist on speedy action upon this measure, which would give new life to the business of the country. But few days of the session remain in which the bill can be passed and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments. We earnestly desire that it should be made a law, and not postponed till the XLth | a fool. Radicalism, in its view, is a cloak worn

The expedition which some time ago was un dertaken for making a survey of a route across the Isthmus of Darien suited to the making of a ship-canal between the two oceans, has for the present been abandoned, owing to a misunderstanding between Mr. de Gogorza, who claims to have a suitable route, and Mr. Spooner, the agent | regulation of "the Social Evil" among us, as employed by the persons who were treating with Gogorza on the subject. It is thought, however, that the success of the undertaking is only a question of time. In the meanwhile the Government of Costa Rica has concluded a contract for fit to punish their transgressions of His law of another railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Fremont and Senator Nye are leading mem-

The Street Department Report, of which we peaks the old story that our wharves and piers are in a condition of ruin, and that our gas contracts are wretched impositions. The amount equired for lighting this City this year, including certain arreatages of 1865 and 1866, is estimated at the sum of \$1,086,995, by many thousands too much for a work which the City itself could undertake at far less cost. So thinks Mr. Charlock, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, and the figures which he brings to support his position are interesting. The average price of the stock of the gas companies is about \$200, while \$50 and \$45 per annum are charged for lighting lamps, the same service being done for private consumers at \$3 50. To make matters worse, whole streets are frequently left in darkness, and the City is, in fact, at the mercy of its gas contractors.

Mr. Banks well said, in his speech in the House on Saturday, that "the hope of reconstruction of this country, and the restoration of republican government throughout the land, is in the masses of the people-the un-'educated, the poor, the powerless people of the Rebel States." Nothing can be more true han that "if there is anything to fear from any portion of the people, it is from the implacable enemies who are wedded to the doctrines and privileges of the aristocracy." If Mr. Banks will push this statement to its logical conclusion he will find

the influential few who organized the rebellion by aweing the many who from the first opposed it. We may disfranchise the planter; but it will be useless unless we en-franchise his slaves. Yet, before this can be done the Rebel despetisms at the South must be swept away. This Mr. Stevens's bill would do; and whatever merit Mr. Banks's plan for a Louisma Commission may have, it cannot supply the demand for legislation comprehensive enough and energetic enough to give protection to the "uneducated, the poor, the 'powerless," who suffer at this moment all the outrages which the unchecked tyranny of a brutal oligarchy can inflict.

LIGHT AHEAD!

Saturday's sayings and doings in the House revive and strengthen our hopes that the XXXIXth Congress will not disperse without having acted fully, decisively, on the absorbing subject of Reconstruction. The speeches of Messrs. Banks, Raymond and others, fully justify the inference that the President is now ready to meet Congress at least half-way, and that a desire to act decisively and comprehensively is rapidly gaining the ascendant in Congress.

We do not confidently assert that the President is yet ready to unite with Congress in giving effect to such a measure of Reconstruction as ought to be framed and enacted; we do say it is the duty of Congress to frame and pass such a measure, whether it shall or shall not be signed and executed. Even though it were certain to be vetoed and killed, such a measure should be passed, having first been rendered as unobjectionable as may be. There need be no surrender of principle; there must, at all hazards, be protection secured to the loyal inhabitants, White or Black, of the South; and we strongly feel that now is the time to perfect and pass a bill under which the States now unrepresented in Congress shall be reconstructed on a just and loyal basis, under conditions that secure to all their inhabitants their just and equal rights. Thus far, we believe every measure of Reconstruction emanating from the majority in Congress has commanded our support, though none of them has been all we could have wished it. Neither of Mr. Stevens's two bills of this session - one providing for the rehabilitation of the disorganized States; the other for the protection of their loyal peoplewas precisely to our mind; yet we have supported them as steps toward the desired end, and, at the worst, better than nothing. Far at Reconstruction than that it should fail to make the effort. We entreat the responsible majority in either House not to close the session without having passed a Reconstruction bill that ought to be accepted, and which provides for its own execution. Do not say, "It will do no good," but try.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISM. We think it will be generally agreed that the Democratic party has not been fortunate in its journals, especially in this City. Even in its palmy days, it owed so little to their championship that a leader of the party was justified in declaring that it could get on better without than with newspaper support. With several thousand grog-shops in full blast, ss gaming-houses and darker dens serving likewise as recruiting-stations for the party whose principles and sympathies tend to secure legal impunity to every form of evil-doing that achieves its ends without a resort to positive that party might well afford to dispense alto-The Senate on Saturday passed a motion to gether with journalistic advocacy. Hence, the weakness of its oracles has never seemed to detract from its material strength; and the transformation of The Evening Post from a zealous advocate to a halting adversary of its doctrines and its candidates has been followed by a decided aggravation of its average majorities.

The World-its latest organ-has evinced decided smartness without achieving either influence or pecuniary success. Its more glaring faults are a shrewish temper and a constitutional inability to realize that any one can reject its dogmas without being either a knave or by specious hypocrites to cover the insertion of their right hands into other men's pockets. Is it a wonder that smartness so shallow as this should utterly fail to get on?

Let us cite a few examples of its slap-dash mode of dispatching adversaries by simply misconceiving and misrepresenting their positions:

THE TRIBUNE had objected to the proposed viciously conceived, and sure to do more harm than good. We objected to this so-called regulation, that it aimed at protecting the lewd against those maladies wherewith God has seen sexual purity; a protection which we deemed with an American company, of which John C. | at once impossible and, in the larger view, undesirable. The general effect of such regulation would be to delude the lecherous with the notion that they could sin and somehow escape the penalty of transgression, which is in print a full synopsis on the second page, re- defiance of a fundamental law of the universe,

This The World perverts as follows: "THE TEIDUNE proclaims its rellance upon disease as the onlycheck upon lethery."

-The truth is nothing like this. We hold prostitution for hire to be one of the most flagrant crimes against society, and heartily approve all the laws whereby it is sought to be suppressed and punished. We earnestly wish they were more stringent and far more efficient. We hope never to live in a community where the keeping of a house of ill-fame is not forbidden and punished by law. And in the very article whereon The World is commenting, we urged a systematic religious and intellectual crusade for the diffusion among the young of such moral and physiologic truth as will make them shun and abhor licentiousness. Yet The World dilates through a column on its false assumption here exposed; and actually quotes us as favoring a regulated Liquor Traffic! when the regulation we should insist on, if we could have our own way, would confine that traffic to the drug-stores and place it under all the restraints and precautions which govern the dispensation of other poisons. We do our best to have every grog-shop closed at midnight; others must bear the responsibility of their being reopened next morning. The World thinks it confutes, or at least

confronts, our Protective philosophy by such statements as these:

chiefly with a view to the improvement of its rational inhabitants, by progressive science, art, and civilization. The Creator evidently did not think this design would be best subserved by so organizing the world as to dispense with that large and varied intercourse between its different parts which is carried on by a multifarious commerce. Had he planned it on the theory of The Trinuss, he would not have given a different fauna and fiors to every region, assigning the tea-plant to China, coffee to Brazil, sugar and oranges to the West Indies, gutta-percha to the Malayan Archipelago, lesuits bark to Peru, pepper to Ceylon, and so on in endless variety of distribution, stretching out vast oceans between them, and infusing into the magnet the property which makes it a trusty guide over pathless waters. It would not have conduced to human development to have spread every medicinal plant and mineral, everything suited to human needs or luxary, over every spot on the earth's surface, and thus have prevented waste of human effort in transportation."—Probably we have at least a hundred times -Probably we have at least a hundred times explained that we did not upheld any at-

tempt to contravene Nature's dictates by protecting the home production of coffee, spices, tropical fruits, of anything else to which our country afforded no congenial climate. We do advocate the encouragement of Tea culture among us, because we believe extensive districts at the South admirably adapted thereto, and because we believe the cost of our Tea would thereby be lessened, while the grower would be paid twice what he now is. But, so far is Protection from destroying international commerce, that we believe its ultimate effect would be to increase that commerce. Establish a dozen cotton factories in Hayti or Liberia, and you will soon largely increase her import and consumption of foreign products. Protect our manufactures thoroughly, and we shall import, ere ten years have passed, more Millions' worth per annum than we have ever yet done. Every bale of cloth, every tun of iron made here will increase our ability and our disposition to buy and consume the coffee, oranges, spices, gutta-percha, &c., &c., which The World fancies us intent on keeping out of the country. Our imports will not bear so large a proportion to our products and our means as now; but those products will be so largely increased that we shall buy more than ever before.

-One more illustration of Democratic journalism, as embodied in The World, must suffice. The Washington Chronicle has been reviewing The World's citations and arguments offered to prove that Congress has not power to suspend from official power a President whom it has impeached; and this is The World's response:

impeached; and this is The World's response:

"Dog Forney undertakes a reply to the conclusive argument of Mr. Curtis against the power of suspension before judgment on impeachment. His reply omiss to mention that there is no guarantee for the report of the opinion attributed to Mr. Madison in denating the Constitution before the Virginia Convention. It omiss to mention that Mr. Madison, with his own pen recording his own words, put himself on record, and the Constitutional Convention on record, as explicitly refusing to incorporate the suspension power into the Constitution. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it would be too much to say that Dog Forney has barked. That he has yelped we shall not undertake to deny."

The World instifice and religious the continuous contents to the constitution.

-The World justifies such writing as the above, by saying "Nothing is easier than to write heavily on the heavy class of topics which form the staple of public discussion; but, as the mass of newspaper readers who need instruc-tion are notther philosophers nor statesmen, it is neces-ary to use a little yeast. Otherwise, such lucubrations would be a sad, doughy lump."

The World's profundity is doubtless a weariness to the flesh; but, if its stupidity can be worse than its smartness, its readers are truly

to be pitied.

LORD DERBY'S GOVERNMENT. The British Parliament meets this year under peculiar and exceptional circumstances. For many years past the Sovereign, in opening the annual sessions of the Legislature, has had little to do in reference to purely domestic matters beyond offering congratulations on the expanding prosperity of the nation. But this time the case is materially different. Popular excitement in respect to an extension of the franchise to the laboring classes is at fever hight. On this subject the people manifest an earnestness and a determination which cannot possibly be mistaken by their rulers. They njustly withheld from them by a proud and elfish oligarchy, and the resolute tones in which they now demand those rights show that they are in no mood to be trifled with. Never | defined position of architects in this country. since the memorable period immediately ante- Until very recently architecture has been "The Christian Martyrs," at his Museum-a fact cedent to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, when revolution was immi- neither an honest craft like that of carpentery neut, has the popular mind in En- or masenry, nor yet a Fine Art; and our gland been so profoundly moved, as violence or the more flagrant forms of fraud, at present. But purely political troubles are not the only threatening clouds on the horizon. There is the serious conflict which has arisen between the employers of labor and the work- to a higher name and greater considingmen, and which has led, on the part of the latter, to an organization for self-defense and self-protection, having its ramifications in every part of the Kingdom, and which, silently spreading and working for some time past, already makes itself felt as the embodiment of a mighty power. There is also the sad condition of the poor in London and the other large cities and towns, the miseries of whose pitiable indigence has been wofully aggravated by the unusual severity of the present Winter, and the want of employment for large numbers of operatives now on the verge of starvation. And last, there are the troubles in Ireland, where a cruelly unjust system of land tenure, and an Ecclesiastical establishment obnoxious to the great bulk of the population, by producing in the minds of the people a rankling ense of injustice, and breeding a wide-spread disaffection, have made rebellion an everpresent danger. These are some of the subects demanding the attention of the British

Parliament, and with which the classes now in

power will be compelled to deal-and that not

mistake the present temper of the masses in

England if they this time allow the Lowes and

actionists who abound in the House of Lords,

to dispose of their claims by sneers at their ignorance and vepality, and to meet their just demands by unjust reproaches and cruel taunts. The question arises-and it is one of the highest interest, not only to the people of England themselves, but to the friends of popular freedom and constitutional government in other its action in the present case certainly marks Tory party act under the circumstances? Will they gracefully yield to the popular pressure in change, and wish it may be lasting, and the matter of reform? And will they honestly grapple with the social questions demanding State and Municipal. We owe to the apadjustment in the interests of the masses of the operatives of England, of the tenant farmers and Roman Catholics of Ireland, of well considered in design, and carthe pauperized and famishing multitudes with ried out in every detail with conscienwhich the great centers of population in Eu- tious care: we owe to the want of a Commisgland are overcrowded? So far as the Ministry itself is concerned, the programme for the ses- of the City Hall, ugly in design and inadesion, outlined in the Queen's speech, may be accepted as furnishing a pretty hopeful squandering of the public money as to make it answer. Not to speak of the very natural a disgrace to every one concerned with it. desire on the part of Lord Derby to retain power, there is a liberal element in the present Government, of which previous the third work in point of public importance Tory Administrations have been devoid; be- undertaken for the benefit of the citizens of side which, we may fairly assume that Lord New-York. It is fortunate, therefore, that it is Derby is unwilling to incur the tremendous not to be touched or meddled with by the responsibility of risking a revolution which a City Government, but is to be erected by the Nastubborn resistance to Reform is almost certain | tional Government, acting through a Committee to precipitate. With the Speech from the composed of men of character and education. Throne, then, as presumably embodying the We may be reasonably sure that the action of views and policy of the Administration, there these gentlemen will be as prudent, as thought-

fox-hunting squires-the county magnates -the heads and eldest sons and younger sons of the great territorial families-the haughty nobles, in whose eyes their duties. prescriptive privilege is about as sacred as Holy Writ? Will these support the Derby Government in a liberal policy? We believe they will not. It is almost certain that the great bulk of them will continue to resist Reform as the threatened destruction of their dearly prized power and privileges, and that Lord Derby will find himself compelled either to abandon the main points set forth in the Queen's speech or to introduce measures altogether inadequate to the exigencies of the times. In either case his Ministry must fall, and with that fall will commence a desperate struggle between the aristocracy and the democracy; for the party to succeed him in office must be prepared to satisfy the demands of the people, or to be themselves in turn hurled from power, to be replaced by the well-tried champions of popular rights.

THE ARCHITECTS AND THE POST-OFFICE

COMMISSIONERS. The Commissioners appointed to make arrangements for the erection of a new Post-Office in this city have profited by the experience of the General Government in the matter of the proposed building for the War Department, and by the similar experience of the State of New-York in its attempts to get a design for the new Capitol at Albany. Both the Federal and the State authorities found that no architect of any ability or standing in his profession would so much as consider the terms of their advertisements, both of which, although differing in form, were identical in spirit, and were based on the assumption that our architects are not in such a condition, as respects employment or pay, that they can afford to reject any chance of adding a few hundred dollars to their meager incomes; and that they would be only too glad to compete, on any terms that might be offered them, for any prize, however

Although these gentlemen at Washington and

Albany proved to be very much out in their calculation, it will not do to forget that the condition of architecture in this country has changed. Perhaps they could not be expected to know all that had been done in architecture within the last few years, nor could they be blamed for not being aware that the standards of the profession are much higher now than they were ten years ago, and that it contains a small but steadily increasing body of men whose attainments would be recognized as considerable even in older and more exacting communities. It takes time for growth in special direction, as in the arts, specially to make itself felt by those not interested in watching it; for the reason, among others, that by its very nature this growth is in itself imperceptibly slow, and works in by-ways, and deals with matters not directly related, or not seen to be so related, to our material life. In this matter of architecture, there are those who knew that our architects were growing, as individuals, and as a society, but perhaps many of us were as surprised as the Commissioners, at the evidence of the fact contained in the spirited and sensible protests of the architects against the action of these well-meaning but mistaken gentlemen.

Therefore, when we say that the Commissioners of the new Post-Office have evidently learned something from the ill-success of the commissioners from the War Department office and the State Capitol, we do not mean to reflect upon these latter gentlemen, nor to intimate that rill have the political rights so long and so they have shown less intelligence than the others. They simply made a serious mistake, for which there is great excuse in the condition of architecture, and the uncertain, illin a sort of epicene condition-being architects have been a kind of bastard builders. without the technical knowledge of those calling themselves such, or the learning, taste, and creative power that alone entitle them eration. And, considering what Washington is, and what the public men of Washington have shown themselves to be, whenever they have been called upon to act with reference to Art; considering, also, what manner of men our legislators at Albany are, in education and culture, it was not to be expected that their action would be different. They took the view of the matter the general public took, and acted as they had been accustomed to act. Nor should it be forgotten that the very ap-

pointment of a Commission for the new Post-Office is, in itself, a marked evidence of advance toward a proper appreciation of the respect due the Arts, and especially to Architecture, the mother of the Arts. Whenever, heretofore, the Government has thought a new Post-Office necessary in any city of the Union, the War Department has instructed its architects to take a certain pattern which had been found a good, practical, working one, and either reduce or enlarge it to suit the needs of the smaller or larger city as the subject of Parliamentary Reform was in which it was to be built. This having been dealt with in the last session. We altogether done, the Department proceeded to buy a piece of land and put up a building, without troubling itself as to whether the citizens liked the Elchos of the Commons, and the fossil re- it or diliked it, whether it was convenient or inconvenient. The notion of appointing a Commission to treat with the architects, or of making any effort whatever to get a building that should be thoroughly planned and agreeable to look at, is one that never, till now, entered into the brain of the Department to conceive, and countries-how will the Derby Ministry and the an important change in its way of looking at the subject. For our part, we rejoice in this be followed by other official bodies, pointment of a Commission our Central Park, a public work most thoroughly sion the new County Court-House in the rear quate in plan, and built with such shameless Counting the Croton Aqueduct first, and the

Central Park second, the Post-Office will be is no room to cavil. But what of Lord Derby's ful, and as liberal as that of those other followers in the two Houses of Parliament ? | honorable citizens who have had the Croton that Congress can only permanently disarm | "The material world was framed, by its all-wise Author, | What of the "country gentlemen"—the | Aqueduct and the Central Park entrusted to | Appearance.

their direction, and who have laid the whole community under perpetual obligation to them for the way in which they have performed "THE AMERICAN CONFLICT."-The publishers of my History of the late Civil War authorize me to give public notice that they will hereafter be prepared to fill promptly every order from their canvaesing agents for any style of this work, and that the delivery of Vol. II. to the Press-far too long delayed -will commence forthwith and be vigorously proseented till complete. Their excuse for the delay is the pressure of orders from agenta who had sent the money therewith, and were most urgent in their requisitions to be supplied immediately; and this was constant up to the time that travel was quite generally obstructed by the great snows of this severe Winter. Vol. II. was first issued about Sept. 1st; and, up to Jan. 1st of this year, 48,986 copies thereof had been printed, bound, boxed and sent off, along with several thousand copies of Vol. I., raising the total sale of that volume

large an edition was issued has seldom been ex-I have just revised the work, making a good many verbal and two or three important corrections; and I solicit further information from those who may detest errors, however trivial. My judgments may in some instances be mistaken; but, if so, I mean to supply the reader with the means of revising them.

to 122,337 copies. Considering that the work forms

two large octavos of over 1,400 pages, illustrated by

many engravings on wood and steel, with a large

map of the seat of war, the celerity wherewith so

The necessity of raising the price after many subscribers had been obtained has been the only source of dissatisfaction in any quarter. Though this is a matter over which I have no control, I beg the patrons of The Conflict to compare what was promised in the original prospectus with what has actually been performed, and judge whether the publishers have not fairly earned all they ask.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1867.

BAYARD TAYLOR sailed on Saturday in the steamship Union for Europe, intending to be absent a year and a half, and to visit many parts of the Continent and the Mediterranean Islands seldom explored by travelers. Readers of THE TRIBUNE, long familiar with Mr. Taylor's vivid and admirable letters, will be-glad to learn that he is to contribute another series to these columns.

HORACE GREELEY.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is to speak upon public affairs in the Brooklyn Academy, on Wednesday evening next. About a year ago he gave an address in the Acadamy upon the evening following the veta of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. To the surprise and regret of many of his friends, he defended the Bresident. He is understood now to be in favor of impeachment, and it is expected that in his address on Wednesday evening he will place himself again in the front ranks of Radicalism.

THE DRAMA.

"A Dangerous Game," which keeps the stage of Wallack's Theater, has been cut and condensed so that it now passes off more smoothly and in less time than at first. Great credit is due to Messrs. Isherwood and Evans for the elaborate, picturesque pastoral scene which they have provided for the opening of this play. The brook, the rustic bridge, the grassy banks, the overhanging branches of the old trees, and, in the distance, the Baron's villa, make up a very pretty and pleasing spectacle. Nothing new is to be said in reference to the acting in this piece. I'all justice is done to a somewhat heavy

-"The Ticket of Leave Man" will be brought out to-night at the New-York Theater. It has been so often played in this city that the reader may safely be pre-sumed to know all about it. Messrs. Smith and Baker have effected an engagement with Lady Don, wife of the late Sir William Don, who will make her first ap-pearance at the New-York Theater on Monday even-ing next, the 18th inst.

1-The new play of "Clairvoyance," for some time in preparation at the Broadway Theater, will be brought out there to-night. Two weeks hence the engagement of the Worrell Sisters, at this house, will be concluded. They have, thus far, attracted good audiences. On the 25th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will hang their green banners on the outward walls of this theater, and strike the Harp of Erin. Their engagement is to last five weeks. -Mr. Barnum announces that upward of 30,000 per-

sons have already witnessed the representation of of that singular work. -A repetition of "La Papillonne" will be given at the

French Theatre to-morrow night. The French comedians manifest both taste and energy in their management, and they merit the fullest success. -Messrs. Griffin and Christy's Minstrets, who are

now regularly installed at the Fifth-avenue Opera, House, are attracting large audiences. The performances here given pass of briskly, presenting, so to speak, an ever-changing panorama of mirth. The Minstrel company is a large one, and full of telent. Mr. George Christy, Mr. Oscar Burbank, and Mr. Charles Benedict are its principal members.

-The down town Minstrel Hall, that of Messrs Kelly & Leon, No. 720 Broadway, is also prosperous. The burlesque of "Cinder-Leon." with its great "Madagascar Opera Troupe," lately done here, is one of the eleverest things of the kind that we have seen. These Minstrels are uncommonly fertile in ex-pedients for making money.

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

In acknowledgement of a gift from America to the Prussian soldiers wounded in the late war with Austria, the Crown Princess has written the following letter, which we are permitted to print.

MY DEAR MADAM VON HOLSZENDORFF: You must not find fault with me if my retarded, but certainly cordial, thanks for your letters and packages is not expressed until to-day. The American preserves only arrived after my departure from Erdmannsdorf, but I had handed your note and the direction for the preparation of the refreshments to Madam von Munchausen, who was nursing in the hospitals of Erdmannsdorf. She wrote to me that everything had safely arrived, and that the poor patients had been glad to receive the preserves. The object which the kind American lady had in view, has, therefore, been fully accomplished, and it remains for me only to say how much I am delighted at such a mack of interest in our dear soldiers from a distance so remote, and to ask you to transmit my thanks to Mrs. Taylor.

I may be permitted, I hope, on this occasion, to mention that I have followed with great interest your efforts in behalf of the wounded. I have no right to praise, but saful efforts and noble labors excite in me a joy which I iope I may take the liberty of expressing. I hope you ausband and children are well, and I beg you to remembe me to the former. I remain yours offectonately,

VICTORIA, Crown Princess of Prussia. New Palace, Potsdam, Nov. 2, 1866. ARMY GAZETTE.

BY THERMAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SY YALESSAPE TO THE TRIBUSE.

First Lieut, K. S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth Infautry, who was recently ordered by the War Department to report to Major-Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedman's Bureau, has been assigned to doty as acting aid-de-comp on the staff of that officer.

The following have been granted leave of absence: Capt. A. S. M. Morzen of the Ordsance Department, 10 days: Second Lieut. Edward Buildard, Thirty-second Infantry, 29 days: Second Lieut. Edward Buildard, Thirty-second Infantry, by days: Second Lieut. Edward Buildard, Thirty-second Infantry, by days: Second Lieut. Edward Buildard, Thirty-second Infantry, by days: Second Lieut. Edward Buildard, Thirty-first infantry, has been entered to join his company in the Department of the Potomac without delay.

The order relieving Capt. Ches. Newbold from duty in the Department of New Mexico has been asspended smill early in Spring. Lieut Gree, G. Clayk, Sixte-cuth Infantry, has been granted 30 days' delay in joining sits regionant at Savannak.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Liout. Communder James G. Maxwell has been detached from the Nary Yard at New-York and ordered in command of the Yartic. Acting Ensign Yard at New-York and ordered in command of the Yartic. Acting Ensign Yard at New-York and ordered from the James of the Yartic Acting Ensign You Acting Younger Lieut. E. M. King, and ordered East. Acting Ensign C. V. Kelly has been detached from the Wysmang from Sept. 8 tast, and granted loave of absence. Least. Communder Ed. J. Polter has been colered to duty at the Naval Rendervous at Boeton. First Assistant Engineer John H. Hout, and Section of Assistant Engineer James H. Channer and Chartes A. Greenless critered to the Sawance.

The United States attempts Markings, Oppolycophash, community sailed. IT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ond Assistant Employer James B. Chasuer and Cuartes A. Greenester principal to the Sawanees.

The United States steamer Mackinaw, Quackenhaub, commander, sailed from Aspinwali, Jan. 29, for Curación.

The following officers have been detached from the Sawanes, in the Tablic Squadron, and ordered to return home: Licent. Commander Lewis, Sentoff, Assistant-Surgoon William Commons, Find Assistant-Engineers, E. W. Grafley, Thomas L. A. Elane, Acting Master H. K. Latham, D. W. Grafley, Thomas L. A. Elane, Acting Master H. K. Latham, D. W. Grafley, Thomas L. A. Elane, Acting Master, W. J. Herring; technique R. B., Crapo, M. B. Arrants, J. Potts, W. J. Herring; technique R. B., Crapo, M. B. Arrants, J. Potts, W. J. Herring; technique R. B., Crapo, M. B. Arrants, J. Potts, W. J. Herring; taking Daniel Ward, Charles J. Marphy, R. W. Colliner Acting Third Master, Daniel Ward, Charles J. Marphy, R. W. Colliner Acting Third Assistant Engineers, A. Abjoinous, Chaplain Nathaniel Prod. as been detached from Moore Island Navy Yard, California, neporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders. The allowing officers have been detached from the Vandarbilt and ordered to as Scanneer Lient Commanders Geo. D. Wood, G. K. Haakel; Lieut, Frank Walters, Master Charles Ebiark, Passel Assistant Surgeon Losis (2018).

ne Sawainee: Lieut Commanders Gea. D. Wood, G. R. Haanel, Brank Walters, Master Charles Eblark, Passed Assistant Surgeon Loois Jeanen, and Third Assistant Engineers, Edward Beilly and Victor M.